

retractive, pinched together and more prominent, and slightly angularly bent, at the suture; these are crossed by low rounded threads, with wider interspaces, about a dozen on the penultimate whorl between the sutures; the surface is also finely sharply axially striate; the aperture is rounded, the outer lip slightly reflected and crenulate by the spiral threads, but not thickened; whorls more than five, closely adjacent; base (?); max. diam. 34; diam. at the truncate apex 10.0; alt. of five whorls (the apex lost) about 60.0 mm.

The type specimen of this fine species, consisting of internal and external casts, was collected about five miles south of the head of Port Moller, in the pass leading across Alaska Peninsula called Low Pass Cañon, U. S. Nat. Mus. 111072. Illustrations are in preparation.

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DESCRIPTION OF A MEXICAN LAMPSILIS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND L. S. FRIERSON.

Lampsilis iridella P. & F.

The shell is oblong, wider posteriorly, with the beaks at the anterior two-ninths of the length; anterior end rounded; posterior part sloping above, subtruncate at the end, compressed below the hinge. Surface glossy, smoothish, obliquely corrugated along the posterior slope (but sometimes very indistinctly so), and usually having a group of short impressed lines or furrows vertical to the basal margin, near the middle of the disk. Of a dull straw or pale greenish color, profusely marked with green rays, which are usually quite distinct and narrow. The valves are thin, nacre bluish silvery, very iridescent posteriorly. Cardinal teeth small, a single rather stout one in the right valve, two more compressed and generally subequal teeth in the left valve. Lateral teeth very narrow, double in the left, single in the right valve.

Length 49, alt. 26, diam. 15 mm.

Valles, Mexico. Type no. 93810 A. N. S. P., collected by Mr. A. A. Hinkley. Cotypes in collections of Hinkley and Frierson.

L. iridella, NAUTILUS, XXII, no. 8, pl. 12, two lower right hand figs.

This species was decided to be new when we studied Mr. Hinkley's Mexican shells in 1907, and so indicated in correspondence between the authors and Mr. Hinkley. It was figured as *Lampsilis iridella* in this journal for December, 1907. It is related to *V. popei* and *U. medellinus* (see NAUTILUS, Nov., 1907, p. 80).

In this connection attention may be called to the newly-described *Lampsilis salinasensis* Simpson, in Dall, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1908, p. 181, pl. 30, f. 3, type loc., Salinas River, Coahuila, also reported from Valles River, Valles, Mexico. This form is closely related to *L. fimbriata* Frierson, from the same place, figured on the same plate of the NAUTILUS with *L. iridella*.

NOTES.

A NOTE ON THE TYPE LOCALITY OF PALUDESTRINA SALSA, AT COHASSET, MASS.—The largest and finest specimens were found on rocks and eel-grass in about a foot of water and not more than three hundred yards from where the creek empties into Cohasset harbor. A dam and tide gates over which the salt water flows for only one or two hours at the top of each tide prevent the water at the spot where the shells were found from being as salty as one would expect, while a considerable amount of fresh water received by the upper part of the creek flows out on top of the salt water without mixing with it completely. Therefore the surface water is only brackish, not salt, and forms every winter very good black ice almost to the dam. Specimens were also found on floating plants about a mile further up the creek where the water has practically no salt in it. Dr. Pilsbry had specimens from both localities at the time he described the species.—OWEN BRYANT.

VALVATA HUMERALIS CALIFORNICA n. subsp. The shell is much more depressed than *V. humeralis*, the last whorl descending less; whorls convex below the suture, not flattened there as *V. humeralis* is. Alt. 2.7, diam. 4 mm. Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mts., California, collected by Mr. S. S. Berry.—H. A. PILSBRY.

HERON HELD PRISONER BY CLAM. BLOOMSBURG, PA.—Walk-